

Pretty Woman Stirs Convention to Remarkable Demonstration

ROOSEVELT FORCES AGAIN ARE DEFEATED

Lose in Fight on Convention Floor in Attempt to Oust Contesting Delegates—Governor Hadley Is Honored by Remarkable Demonstration.

Chicago, June 13.—The Roosevelt forces met their second defeat in the Republican National Convention today in a session which had for its outstanding feature a remarkable demonstration of sympathy and devotion in honor of Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri.

All of the Roosevelt delegates joined in this demonstration, while some of the Taft States lent a voice. The ovation to the Missouri executive was quickly interpreted by many of the delegates as the possible forerunner of a boom for Hadley for President. One enthusiastic Pennsylvania delegate jumped to the stage and called: "Three cheers for Hadley, the next President of the United States."

Governor Hadley led the light on the convention floor to-day to oust ninety-two contested Taft delegates and to seat ninety-two Roosevelt men in their places. The convention finally refused to entertain the motion by a vote of 263 to 519. This transferred the fight to the committee on credentials appointed just before the convention adjourned until to-morrow noon.

Early Crowd Is Small.
At 10 o'clock, an hour before the opening time, less than 200 spectators were in the hall, and but eight of the delegates seats were occupied. James E. Watson, in charge of the press section in the convention hall, came in with a big bundle of mail.

"The Coliseum postmaster wanted me to help him get out the newspaper men's mail," he said. "It's all for one reporter, William Jennings Bryan."

Soon after chairman Root had arrived on the platform, the delegates, on one side by Governor Hadley, the Roosevelt leader, and on the other by James Watson, of the Taft forces.

Before calling the convention to order, Chairman Root and the other officers of the convention posed for photographs. This helped to delay matters several minutes beyond the scheduled hour, 11 o'clock.

Chairman Root finally pounded the table with his gavel at 11:15 A. M. and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to clear the aisles.

"Pounding the table, Root announced: "The exercises—I mean the business—of this day will be opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph Stolz."

Chaplain's Prayer.
The delegates and alternates and every person in the galleries arose and stood during the invocation.

"O Lord, who art the loving Father of all mankind, the just Ruler of the nations, the everlasting God whose counsel of righteousness and truth prevaileth over the waves of passion and the tumult of voices, we bless Thee that Thou hast set our nation high among the peoples of the earth and has been our strength in every conflict, our present help in every time of need."

"In Thy bounty, Thou has given us this land flowing with milk and honey; and in Thy gracious Providence, Thou hast destined it to become the Promised Land of Liberty and Equality, the home of the free, the refuge of the oppressed, the goal of the strong and the aspiring who would share our inheritance of law, and order."

"And we praise Thee for the multitude who have found blessing within our borders; we thank Thee for every beneficent institution established within our domain, for what of Justice has become the common law of the land for our goodly heritage of tolerance and peace."

"And we beseech Thee, Lord of Hosts, be with us, as Thou hast been with our fathers. Help us to prove ourselves worthy of Thy blessings, and to fulfill our duties, as well as our rights, our responsibilities as well as our privileges. Grant us the insight that a people perisheth where there is no vision, and the understanding that a great nation maketh its rulers righteousness and its officers peace, seeketh leaders who despise the gain of office."

"Withhold their hands from bribes, maketh chief those whose glory it is to serve mankind by justice, fidelity and truth. Restore upon the delegates assembled the spirit of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and might, that they decide in justice and equity and not after the sight of their eyes or the hearing of their ears, and that they guide themselves by the truth that righteousness exalteth a nation and injustice is a reproach to any people."

"And so may Thy Kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth, Amen!"

Fight Is Begun.
Senator Root announced the unfinished business of the day—the motion of Watson that the convention proceed to the appointment of the regular committees and the substitute motion of Governor Hadley, that the Roosevelt forces be seated by the temporary committee.

He also announced the agreement as to three hours' debate and asked if there was objection. There was not. It had been agreed in advance that the Roosevelt forces should have the first of the parliamentary points of order against the Roosevelt motion, the Taft forces agreeing to fight the matter out before the delegates.

As Governor Hadley advanced to the front of the stage to open the debate, a round of cheers from the Roosevelt forces greeted him.

When the tumult had subsided, Governor Hadley began an explanation of the situation confronting the convention. He reviewed the events of yesterday leading up to the ruling of the national committee chairman, Roosevelt, which quashed the Hadley motion to purge the temporary roll.

"We could have met immediately and forcibly this arbitrary and unparliamentary ruling," said Hadley, and he was roundly cheered. "We could have forcibly insisted on calling the roll on that motion, and we could have forcibly taken control. Instead we chose to wait patiently until to-day."

Governor Hadley did not attempt to go into details of various contested cases, saying he would leave that to other speakers.

He read the "indictment" of the national committee as uttered by Colonel Roosevelt in his Monday night's speech in this city, and it called out a big cheer.

"It may be true that there are many persons who do not agree with us that Theodore Roosevelt should be our candidate for President, but there can be no difference of opinion that his voice to-day is the greatest of the Western World," said Hadley.

He then read a statement from fourteen members of the national committee protesting against the action of the majority in seating many of the delegates, particularly in the California, Texas and Washington cases. It was not a question of any man's candidacy, he said, not a question of the next campaign, but embraced the very existence of the Republican party itself. In closing, Hadley declared that when the vote on the substitute roll came he would contend that only the votes of those delegates whose seats were not contested be allowed to ballot.

"All law precedents agree," he said, "that no man should be a judge in his own case."

Dovell Argues for Taft.
Hadley was followed by W. T. Dovell, of Washington, who argued in favor of the delegates seated by the national convention from Washington.

Mr. Dovell characterized as "recklessly false" the statement credited to Colonel Roosevelt that an effort had been made to "steal" the Washington delegates. As one of the delegates from the State, he declared there was no primary law in Washington.

"The declaration is utterly false," he declared, "that the State of Washington was ever carried by Theodore Roosevelt."

Applause from the Taft delegation greeted this statement.

The recital of what Mr. Dovell said were the "facts" as to Washington aroused the ire of Roosevelt delegates. He was interrupted with groans from the Roosevelt forces, who he declared: "When it was discovered that the before the State convention, that the Taft forces were in control, the adherents of Mr. Roosevelt declined to come to the convention, because they knew they were beaten."

When the argument was concluded, Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, was presented to speak in support of the Hadley motion.

Mr. Allen, discussing the Washington cases, denounced Dovell's statement as "fimsy." Allen frequently was cheered by the Roosevelt delegates and laughed at by the Taft adherents.

After being interrupted several times Allen shouted at some of the Taft tormentors:

"You haven't got anything until this convention's over; then the Lord only knows what you've got."

"Are you going to abide by the decision of this convention?" shouted a delegate from Colorado.

"I'll answer you later,"

"Amen."

The floor was in an uproar.

"I'll answer you, I'll answer you," shouted Allen, his face growing red and his voice growing louder.

Delegates stopped yelling long enough to hear him.

"I want to support the nominee of this convention, but—"

At the "but" the cheering and jeering broke out afresh.

"I'll support him," shouted Allen, "only on the one condition that his nomination is not accomplished by fraud and corruption."

Allen dealt with the figures of the primary held in Seattle. He said Colonel Roosevelt had got all but about 500 of the 600 votes cast.

A delegate asked him how many voters there were in Seattle. Allen admitted there probably were more than 100,000.

Denounces Their Methods.
Allen denounced the methods of the Washington State leaders at the State conventions, saying the conditions were such that all Roosevelt delegates were practically barred from the hall. He denounced the national committee as unfair and prejudiced, and the roll as a final fling at the credentials committee, which as yet remained to be named.

"They ask us," he said, "why we don't wait for the committee on credentials to pass upon our case. I'll reply by asking you why don't you wait until your horse is stolen before you look the thief?"

Allen was followed by former Senator James E. Hemenway, of Indiana, for the Taft forces. Senator Hemenway declared that the work of the national committee had been done fairly and squarely.

"You are asked by a mere minority of the committee to overthrow the work of the majority," said Hemenway. "Thirteen members of the committee have signed this protest, thirty-nine have seated these delegates. Now they ask you to uphold that minority without seeking the evidence; without getting at the facts."

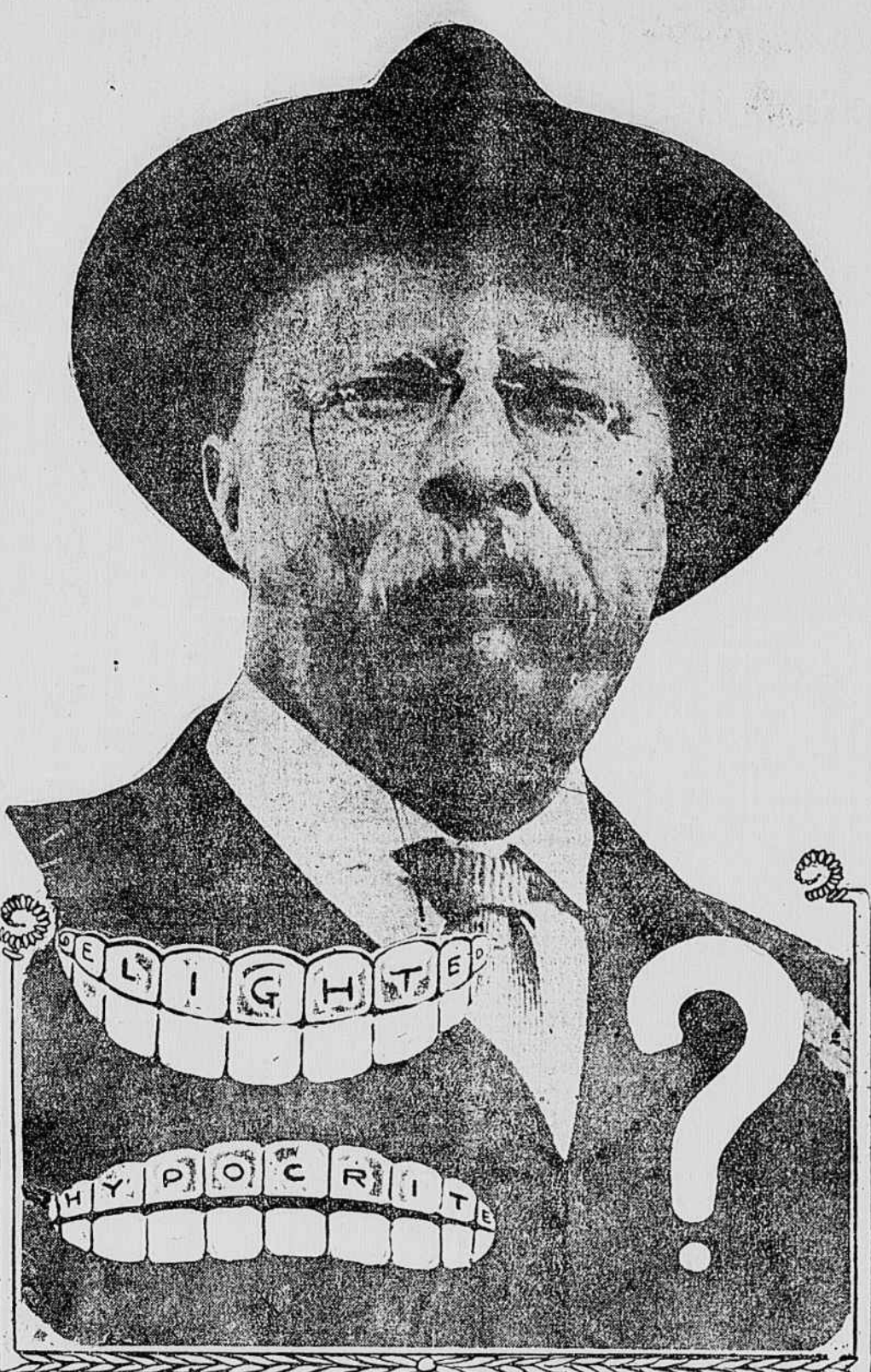
Hemenway attacked the thirteen men who signed the protest.

"Why," he shouted, "would you leave this matter to a man like T. C. Dupont, of Delaware, representative of the powder trust?"

Hemenway insisted that only thirteen members of the national committee signed the protest, although Governor Hadley said that fourteen had signed. Taking up the Texas cases, Hemenway said that Cecil Lyon had controlled 5,000 Federal appointments in Texas, that his word had been the law, and that he had been the only factor in the appointments of the other faction had sent a delegation out of Cecil Lyon's office, but of independent voters.

From the Pennsylvania delegation

Which Set of Teeth Will Theodore Show When Fight Is Over?



Will Teddy's gleamers gleam with joy, or will they snarl with anger?

came a yell: "How about Penrose?"

Penrose Before Flinn.

Bending over and shaking his fist in the faces of the delegation, Hemenway, his face flushed, shouted: "Give me Penrose before Flinn, and every time."

The Pennsylvania delegation went wild. Climbing upon their chairs and brandishing their fists, they yelled epithets and vituperations upon the speaker. Flinn himself took a prominent part in the demonstration.

Throughout the hall came yells and jeers, and for a few moments tumult prevailed.

As the disorder continued in the Pennsylvania delegation, Senator Root, pointing to Flinn, shouted: "If the gentleman from Pennsylvania wishes to commend his cause to the just and the American people, he will cease to interfere with the delivery of a reasonable and decent argument."

Senator Root was cheered.

"We will have order in this convention or the members responsible for disorder will suffer in the estimation of the American people," added Senator Root.

Then, in the midst of a new tumult, Flinn climbed upon a chair and demanded recognition.

"State it," commanded Root.

"It is that the mention of personalities of Penrose and Flinn are not in order."

"The gentleman's point is not well taken. The gentleman will be seated at once," ruled Root.

Flinn stood defiantly for a minute and then sat down.

Senator Hemenway then concluded and was followed by George L. Roosevelt, of New Jersey, for the Roosevelt side. He dealt with the Arizona and Indiana cases.

Record asked the Roosevelt forces in presenting their cases before the national committee.

A double convention was held in Arizona, he said. He declared that in Cochise and Maricopa counties Taft men had been in the minority, and had then selected their own delegates to the State convention. The recognition of these contested delegates, he said, gave the Taft forces control of the convention.

Their Only Condition.
Mr. Record declared the Roosevelt forces were willing to submit their cases to the decision of a credentials committee. If all contested delegates both Taft and Roosevelt men, were excluded from voting on the reports of that committee.

The great crowds in the galleries became restless during Mr. Record's argument—it was luncheon time, and at the proceedings had been exceedingly tame many spectators were leaving. Then Senator Root appealed again and again for quiet.

Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, said the call of the lunch appealed to him, and he moved a recess until 2 P. M.

"No," cried hundreds of voices, and

the motion was not put.

"If you recognize the right of a committee to pass on the right of the State delegates to sit in a national convention," resumed Mr. Record when the motion was put, "you have established government by a minority."

"You are submitting to a partial and packed tribunal cases where the verdict is reached before the evidence is submitted."

Outbreak in Indiana Delegation.
An outbreak in the Indiana delegation followed the assertion of Record that in one district in Indianapolis the returns were made up by the officials without even opening the ballot box.

William E. Enkling, a delegate from the seventh district, leaped to his feet, and the entire delegation broke into an uproar.

"There was no contest in that district," shouted Enkling wildly, waving his fists in the air. "You know there was no contest there."

William Holtrop, of Indiana, a Roosevelt delegate in the Indiana delegation, sprang to his feet and shouted at Enkling. The latter yelled back: "Liar, liar, liar, and started toward him."

Other members seized the two men and kept them apart.

In a hulk, Max Yon, of Indianapolis, shouted from his seat to Record on the stage:

"If you keep on you'll get a scrap out of me."

So much disorder had occurred in the galleries that Chairman Root ordered a recess until all who desired to do so could leave the building.

The delay totaled fifteen minutes, and then Record resumed his argument, attacking the report of the contested men on the Indiana delegation to sit in the convention.

Record, in conclusion, said the party was facing the greatest crisis in its history.

"We don't want to be driven out of the party either by force or by silence," he said, and added:

"But if we are driven out, we will side by side to permit an out-cry to carry that packing through to a presidential nomination, the conscience of the American people will revolt."

Robert E. Morris, of Arizona, then spoke in defense of the Taft delegates to sit in the convention.

Morris's description of the "row" made by the Roosevelt forces in the Arizona State Convention caused much excitement in the national convention. He said the Roosevelt people at the end of the convention marched out the hall.

"Boiled," called a voice from the floor.

"Yes, and we remained and passed every parliamentary move that was necessary."

Judge Morris was interrupted by laughter.

"All that remained was parliamentary practice," he resumed amid renewed laughter.

The next speaker was Thomas H. Devine, of Colorado, a member of the

Taft forces, and slated for chairman of the committee on credentials.

Devine sat in the sections of the Republican National Committee as the representative of Colorado. He declared the fourteen members of the convention had "listened to their master's voice."

Mr. Devine said Governor Hadley had told him he expected to "say something nice about the national committee" after it seated his Missouri delegation.

"But it seems to have been one of those Missouri gentlemen's agreements," he said, "which he stands for only when it is to his own interest."

A wave of hisses and hoots from Roosevelt forces greeted this attack on Governor Hadley.

Turning to the Southern contests, Mr. Devine characterized the action of the Roosevelt men in "stringing up" those contests as "a most damnable piece of business."

Groans and Hisses.
There were groans and cheers and hisses at this, and thereafter Devine was constantly in trouble with his audience. He referred to Ormsby M. Hargraves, who directed most of the Southern contests, as "an emissary from the North, loaded or unloaded, I won't say which."

There was a series of interruptions, after which Devine said:

"This emissary went among the delegates that were honestly elected."

"Haw, haw, haw," laughed several delegates, and their example quickly was followed on floor and galleries.

When Devine resumed his denunciation of the Southern contests, some of the delegates said his statements were not true.

"You say they are not true," he shouted, "but 101 of those contests were thrown out of the committee unanimously."

This brought a cheer wave from the Taft ranks.

W. H. Featherston, one of the Texas delegates, kept constantly yelling at Devine. This aroused the ire of Senator Root. He walked to the front of the stage, and again pointing at Featherston, declared that if delegates did not preserve order "the sergeant-at-arms will be directed to put you out."

Featherston insisted he was merely trying to correct misstatements. Devine had been attacking the "Cecil Lyon steam roller" in Texas.

Devine concluded with a defense of the national committee, which brought a great chorus of "Boos" and hisses from the Roosevelt sympathizers. The crowd at this juncture began to call for Hadley.

C. C. Littleton, of Texas, a Taft delegate and a brother of Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, was introduced by Governor Hadley to say a word in defense of Cecil Lyon.

"Lyon has built up an organization in Texas against which the gates of

hell cannot prevail," he said as he concluded.

John D. MacKay, a Taft delegate-at-large from Michigan, asserted that the Roosevelt people were neither open nor fair-minded in their consideration of the contests. He told of the "bolt" of the Roosevelt men from the Wayne county convention, and defended the regularity of the Michigan delegates-at-large, contested by the Roosevelt people.

M. B. Galvin, of Kentucky, spoke in behalf of the contested Taft delegates from that State, asserting that the contests were "trumped up for some ulterior purpose."

A round of applause greeted James E. Watson, who concluded the argument against the Hadley motion.

"Now, you are not in a position to judge the merits of these controversies," demanded Watson.

A roar of "no" came up from the delegates. Watson was interrupted, and there were renewed calls for Hadley.

Ovation for Hadley.
The Governor appeared and was accorded a great demonstration. Both floor and galleries were on their feet, whistling, cheering, yelling, pounding chairs and stamping their feet.

Watson and Root joined in conversation with Hadley as he stood waiting for the welcome to cease, but it went on and on. Hats were thrown in the air. One enthusiastic negro delegate raised an umbrella and cast it above his head.

In one corner of the hall Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, waved his arms wildly, leading cheer after cheer.

The California delegates endeavored to put up their Roosevelt banners and start around the hall, but Sergeant-at-Arms Stone quickly halted the plan and the banners were taken down.

The Missouri standard was waved on high, and in an instant the New Jersey delegates raised their standard and started around the hall. Missouri, Hadley's home State, followed.

Then West Virginia joined the procession. The ovation to Governor Hadley started a running fire of talk on the convention floor to make him the compromise candidate for President.

The Roosevelt people yelled themselves hoarse, while many of the so-called "doubtful delegations" joined in the cheering.

One of the Ohio delegates grabbed up the standard of that State and marched across the aisle in front of the stage. California, Nebraska and Kansas were soon in line, and the hall became a bedlam of noise.

The first great ovation was fairly under way, and they went to it.

Governor Hadley retired from his place on the front of the stage and stood beside Senator Root and Mr. Watson at the chairman's table. He smiled broadly.

Oklahoma and Pennsylvania fell into line. Round the big hall came the procession yelling, shrieking, trying to sing, cheering Roosevelt and Hadley.

It took three men to carry each of the heavy standards which had been especially weighted to prevent such a demonstration. Some of the California delegates as they went by the speaker's stand called out: "We want Teddy."

A stalwart Kansan, carrying the standard of that State, attempted to thrust it upon the platform, but was pulled back.

Missouri's delegates brought their standard with its big iron base up in front of the speaker's stand and did a "grizzly bear" dance there until pushed on by other delegations.

Some of the States found their standards so securely fastened to the floor that all efforts to dislodge them proved futile.

Massachusetts people tugged at theirs for ten minutes and then broke it. The New York delegates climbed on their chairs when the demonstration had been in progress seven minutes, but they did so to observe and not to participate.

Over in the Kansas delegation a deep-throated yell punctuated the demonstration. "We want Teddy," "we want Teddy," came the yell, and soon it developed into a deep, strong chant that rose above the flood of sounds.

California's bear-surmounted pole joined the parade and the Massachusetts delegates hoisted a big black hat on their broken standard.

During the demonstration William Barnes, of New York, said: "I'm not disturbed. Reason eventually will be restored."

Mr. Longworth a Spectator.
Mr. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, from her seat near the press stand, stood up when the demonstration began and looked out over the sea of waving hands. She turned and spoke to Congressman Longworth, and he rose to do so. Mrs. Longworth showed no excitement over the demonstration.

Indiana and New York kept their places directly in front of the platform.

"What about Hadley?" was the insistent cry from a number in the Illinois delegation. Mrs. Longworth was leaning over the rail talking with a friend when the chant of "We want Teddy" began sounding much like "We want Hadley." She straightened up and waved friends aside to catch the cry, then turned and smiled at her husband.

W. H. Coleman, of the Pennsylvania delegation, dashed to the front of the stage with a megaphone and shouted: "Hadley, the next President."

"Three cheers."

Coleman leaped up and down on the platform, waved his arms and yelled for cheers for Hadley.

He got the cheers, but the sergeant-at-arms got him, and he was led off the stage.

Soon after this incident a pretty girl in white in the galleries suddenly stood up and waved a lithograph of Colonel Roosevelt. She was immediately the centre of attraction.

She stood waving the picture in one hand and a handkerchief in the other, smiling all the while in a way that commanded admiration. Finally in her excitement she dropped the picture. But many of the eyes that had been turned away from the interest when the Theodore Roosevelt likeness disappeared. The girl herself was a sufficient treat.

Then some one found the picture and returned it to her, and the cheering which had died away for the instant was renewed.

The California "Teddy Bear" standard and several State standards were carried to her side.

Reporters made a rush to find who she was. It was Mrs. W. A. Davis, of Chicago.

"Woman in White" Revisited.
Old-timers said they remembered nothing like this since Minnie Murray, of Iowa, the famous "woman in white" stamped the Democratic convention in 1896. As a climax to the demonstration she had helped to prolong.

Mrs. Davis was brought to the front by several delegates and an attempt was made to lift her over the press seats to the stage. The sergeant-at-

arms stopped this, but Mrs. Davis, from the press section, led the cheering, still holding her precious picture and trying to make a speech.

Senator Root made no serious effort to stop the demonstration for a long while. The demonstration had been in progress forty minutes and Mrs. Davis had disappeared from the floor when Chairman Root finally directed the officers to restore order.

Mrs. Davis, somewhat ruffled, returned to the galleries, was cheered for a moment and then sat down.

Sergeant-at-Arms Stone and Assistant Chief Schuetler, of the police department, pushing the centre aisle, succeeded in getting most of the delegates in their seats by 7:17.

Policemen in the gallery were endeavoring to restore quiet in the vicinity of Mrs. Davis, who had returned to her gallery seat amid a shower of flowers.

She drew for a moment in the company of an officer and the crowd blazed what it thought was a forcible removal of the feminine enthusiast. In a moment she had returned to her seat and received another storm of applause.

When quiet had been restored and Governor Hadley had made a brief statement, Mr. Watson moved to refer to the credentials committee the motion to seat the ninety-two delegates.

Governor Deneen then moved to amend so as to provide that no contested delegates should vote on the membership of the committee on credentials on its report.

Both motions were applauded.

Governor Deneen, of Wisconsin, seconded the motion of Governor Deneen. Mr. Watson moved to table the motion of Governor Deneen.

"No, no," shouted some of the delegates, while some of those in the galleries hissed.

"The motion is not debatable; are you ready for the question?" called Senator Root.

Former Representative Parsons, of New York, asked that the parliamentary situation be explained by a clerk, and this was done.

Flinn Demands Roll Call.
Delegate Flinn, of Pennsylvania, demanded a roll call on the motion to table. It was seconded by New Jersey, Missouri and other States, and was ordered by States. The roll was to furnish the second test of the convention, and caused much excitement.

When California was called Governor Johnson rose and said: California casts twenty-six votes "No." One of the contested delegates challenged the vote. Chairman Root ordered the delegation polled by name.

Governor Johnson attempted again to cast the roll vote. The polling of the delegation began. When the names of E. H. Tryon and Morris Myerfield, Jr., the two Taft delegates, were called both answered "Aye" from the platform. Governor Johnson and others

members of the California delegation shouted their protest, declaring neither of the contested men was entitled to a vote. The clerk announced the vote as "21 ayes and 2 nays," and so it stood.

In North Carolina the Roosevelt forces gained one vote over yesterday's record.

South Carolina gave the Taft forces 11, Roosevelt 6, one not voting. This was a loss of one for Roosevelt.

Virginia divided 21 and 3 as against